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THE BEE

WASHINGTON



The Bee
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Do you want reliable news? "The Bee" is the best newspaper in the country. Do you want to buy or sell? "The Bee" is the best advertising journal in the country. Do you want to trade? "The Bee" is the best trade journal in the country.

VOL XIX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY.

JUNE 9, 1900

NO. 2



HON. THOMAS SHERMAN.



MRS. ALICE ROBERTA LEE.
(see page 4.)





UNCERTAIN TELEPHONES.

They Are Cheap In Switzerland But They Drive Strangers Mad.

"I noticed some reference in the paper the other day to the cheapness of telephone service in Switzerland," said a New Orleans broker recently returned from an extended visit abroad. "I can vouch for the fact that the tolls are very low, but the way the exchanges are run is well calculated to drive a man to drink. While I was at Berne last fall I desired to phone to a friend who was in a small village in the adjoining canton, although forty miles distant. I was told that I would find a public instrument at the post-office, and with a good deal of difficulty I located the 'bureau,' as they termed it, in a suite of rooms up stairs. A very military-looking old gentleman with a white moustache received me and listened politely to my request. It was then about ten in the morning, and he informed me with many apologies that I would have to call again, as the line was only open between two and four. I was annoyed, but presented myself on time, and was then put through a course of interrogations that reminded me of an application for life insurance.

Because they are too cowardly to bite and making a loud noise often frightens the intruder.

It is not the man who talks the loudest that will do the most harm.

Always watch the quiet man.

If the Invincible Club goes to Philadelphia, it will be the first time in the history of the Club.

Don't be alarmed when you hear a noise.

The school board will be appointed soon.

The office should seek the man.

Think a great deal but don't say anything.

Wait until you are asked a question before you answer.

Don't be alarmed at shot and shell, especially when they come from a windy politician.

The Blaine Invincibles must make a noise to be heard.

Their trip to Philadelphia will not save the places the boys want.

Be a good man and then you will not have to apologize.

It is the man who does the dead that you must fear.

Cheatham is a politician and don't you forget it.

Pledger, of Georgia, has some manhood.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.

The slim flam leader will get his goose cooked for once and all times to come, June 19.

It is the honest and true man who will do his duty.

How did you like the demonstration on the 23rd, ultimo?

On to Philadelphia is the cry now.

Do you know doing.

The people in the city are thinking over suffrage.

L. M. Saunders and Dr. Reyburn are not so anxious for suffrage now.

They suffered enough at the last election.

The republican party will win in the next election.

Read The Bee if you want to be happy and wise.

It is the wise man who thinks.

Lookout for the "would be's and have been."

All the world is a stage.

Never desert your friends.

It is not wise to tell all you know.

Think of your friends.

If you know a thing keep it to yourself.

It is the man who talks so much that you must watch.

If you have a friend keep him.

The Bee is your friend.

Read it to day and see.

An apologist will do anything.

What will the Blaine Invincibles in Philadelphia?

John B. Wight could not persuade W. H. Thomas to go to the President.

Be up and doing is the watch word of the hour.

Do your duty to your fellow man.

Negro leadership is a failure.

The Bee is the people's choice.

It takes the lead in journalism.

It is so if you see it in The Bee.

Look out for a semi-weekly Bee.

It will be a daisy and a gem.

THE BEE is the peoples paper.

BY THE WAY

They Are Cheap In Switzerland But They Drive Strangers Mad.

"I noticed some reference in the paper the other day to the cheapness of telephone service in Switzerland," said a New Orleans broker recently returned from an extended visit abroad. "I can vouch for the fact that the tolls are very low, but the way the exchanges are run is well calculated to drive a man to drink. While I was at Berne last fall I desired to phone to a friend who was in a small village in the adjoining canton, although forty miles distant. I was told that I would find a public instrument at the post-office, and with a good deal of difficulty I located the 'bureau,' as they termed it, in a suite of rooms up stairs. A very military-looking old gentleman with a white moustache received me and listened politely to my request. It was then about ten in the morning, and he informed me with many apologies that I would have to call again, as the line was only open between two and four. I was annoyed, but presented myself on time, and was then put through a course of interrogations that reminded me of an application for life insurance.

"When I had satisfied the old gentleman that I was a harmless American, and that my intentions were strictly honorable, he called up the village exchange and directed them to send a messenger to the hotel after my friend. Another long wait ensued, and when the bell finally rang the manager had a mysterious confab in monosyllables with the other end of the line. 'I am very sorry,' he said at last, 'but your friend will not be permitted to use the telephone today; he has forgotten to bring his passport.' That was the last straw, and I—well, I said things, picturesque things, lurid things. The old gentleman told me it was necessary to observe precautions to prevent the service being used by military spies. I never got to talk with my friend, but learned that the charge would have been only four cents for three minutes."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BLACK WALNUT GOES ABROAD.

States Along the Mississippi Are Searched for Fine Trees.

The great size often reached by the black walnut, the richness of the dark brown wood, the unique beauty of the grain sometimes found in burls, knots, feathers and in the curl of the roots, all conspire to make this the most choice and high-priced of our native woods.

Twenty-five years ago walnut was extensively used in the manufacture of fine furniture and finishings in this country, but manufacturers adroitly drew attention to the beauty of darkly stained quartered oak, and the use of the rarer wood has greatly declined. But all this time the search for the fine black walnut logs has gone on systematically, though quietly, the trade attracting little attention, though the volume of lumber handled has been large.

The great source of supply has been the central portions of the Mississippi valley. The walnut is at home in the rich alluvial bottom lands of the western streams and in the stony limestone soils of the hills and mountains, and in such localities the buyers have left few trees unsurveyed.

Throughout eastern Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, as well as the States along the Ohio and its tributaries, may be seen a few logs at this little station, a car or two at that, with carefully hewn sides and painted ends, ready for the market.

If you ask where this market is you will find that the great bulk of this rare lumber goes to Europe.

While we have been led into an enthusiastic admiration for fine oak, stained according to the degrees of antiquity it is supposed to represent, European cousins have been paying fancy prices for the rich black walnut that we have allowed to go "out of the fashion."—Berea Quarterly.

The Stamp Question.

Meaning that she should purchase a few stamps ahead and not be bothering the druggist every day in the year, he said:

"Don't you know that a druggist doesn't like to sell stamps in that way?"

"Is it possible he is afraid I won't pay him?" she questioned spiritedly. "Pay him?" he demanded. "What do you mean?"

"Why, I purchased four yesterday, and as I forgot my purse I asked him to charge them—the mean thing."

"Have mercy!" he cried. "Woman, spare me any more!"—Indianapolis Sun.

A Question of Dignity.

"What makes you keep forever talking about humidity?" asked the irritable man. "You've used the word over and over again."

"I know it. You don't think I'd put off such a wonderful specimen of weather with a monosyllable like hot, do you?"—Washington Star.

Justice.

"Judge, they are accusing you of favoring your friends and being too severe on your enemies when you get a chance at them."

"Oh, well, it will average up all right in the long run, so justice in the abstract is none the loser."—Indianapolis Journal.

Troops on outpost duty do not salute their superiors or notice them, unless addressed.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT

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HOW THE HORSE EATS.

ONE OF NATURE'S REMARKABLE PROVISIONS FOR OLD AGE.

A Horse's Teeth Wear Down * But Always Keep Sharp—Use of Saliva as an Aid to Digestion—Importance of Chewing.

A horse with a "full mouth" has forty-two teeth, namely, six front teeth in each jaw, and one tush and six back teeth on each side of each jaw, writes an English veterinarian in the London Live Stock Journal. Each tooth is covered with a very hard, white and comparatively thin layer of enamel, which in the front teeth forms a depression in the cutting surface table of the tooth. Hence, when a front tooth comes into wear, its table has two irregularly-shaped rings of enamel, with soft tooth-substance (dentine) between them.

In each back tooth the layer of enamel is doubled on in each side so as to form on the table sharp and hard ridges, which project above the soft dentine. The tables of the back teeth slope downward and outward, that is to say, their inner edges are higher than their outer edges. The action of the back teeth is that of mill, in which the sharp surfaces of the upper and lower back teeth on each side of the mouth work laterally against each other, and thus grind the food which is brought between them by the tongue and cheeks.

As the lower jaw is narrower than the upper jaw, the horse can chew with his back teeth only on one side of his mouth at a time, which he often continues to do for even so long as an hour, without changing to the other side. A horse is unable to use his front teeth and his back teeth at the same time; for when he works his jaws laterally the front teeth of the lower jaw become separated from those of the upper jaw.

Each tooth is lodged in a socket of its jaw bone, and becomes developed from its dental pulp, which is provided with blood vessels, nerves and secreting cells. Owing to the continued secretion of dentine, the teeth are forced slowly out of their sockets, which movement more or less makes up for the wear entailed on the teeth by mastication.

Our own teeth, on the contrary, remain stationary in their sockets after they have attained their full size. The greater amount of wear undergone by the back teeth of the horse is compensated for by the increasing obliquity of the incisors with age.

As the teeth wear down in time, the layers of enamel of both the front and back teeth gradually become thinner and weaker, until at last they disappear altogether, or fail to fulfill their purpose as cutting projections on the tables of the teeth. Hence, mastication becomes less perfect with age, and as the animal grows old, he becomes increasingly liable to indigestion from the faulty action of his teeth.

On an average, a horse takes about nine minutes to eat one pound of oats, and about twelve minutes to consume the same weight of hay.

While the food is being chewed, it becomes more or less mixed with saliva, which flows into the mouth from the salivary glands in response to the stimulus caused by the presence of the food, and which helps the animal to swallow. In horses, the chief source of saliva is the parotid glands, which are of greater comparative size in them than in all other animals except ruminants.

The saliva of the parotid glands consists of about 99.2 per cent of water. Carpenter points out that the size of the parotid glands in animals is proportionate to the degree in which the mastication of their food is performed; and that these glands are absent in birds, which swallow their food whole.

Although dogs secrete saliva abundantly, starch is not a component of their natural food. As the requirements of the horse's digestion demands that he should thoroughly chew his food, we ought to give it to him in a condition that will induce him to eat slowly. Furthermore, the amount of saliva secreted during mastication is more or less proportionate to the dryness of the fodder; for the drier it is the more saliva will the horse require to enable him to swallow it.

Saliva, being of an alkaline nature, aids the digestion of fat by forming it into an emulsion, in which the fat is split up into minute particles.

Saliva contains the ferment ptyalin, which has the property of converting starch into sugar, in which form it is absorbed into the body. The action of the ptyalin of the saliva on starch is of too brief duration to have much effect; for it ceases soon after the arrival of the food in the stomach, on account of the presence of acid in the gastric juices. The digestive changes which the food undergoes in the mouth therefore appear to be more mechanical than chemical.

Work Both Ways.

"The young men of the present day," said the elderly person, "have great advantages of the young men of my day, both in education and business training."

"But the trouble is," said the young man, "they have no advantage over one another."—Indianapolis Journal.

Boers Using Chinese Tactics.

Masked positions so greatly adopted by the Boers were utilized by the Chinese against British forces, notably the Taku Forts.

BEING THE ICE MAN.

One of Them Tells Why His Vocation is No Perennial Picnic.

A hundred members of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers' Association met and dined at the Hotel Bellevue the other day, it being their second annual affair of this nature. The President of the association, the Hon. William M. Eaton of Quincy, presided. Speaking of the ice business, Elmer H. Bright of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer of the association, said:

"The ice men differ in business from almost any other line. Their acquaintance with one another has been limited; so last year we resolved that it would be a benefit to all to meet once a year and discuss the ice situation. I do not believe there is any business done where the amount of money invested is so large and the profit so comparatively small as it is in ours. The prices of iron, lumber, horses, and all the material that goes to make up an ice plant, have had considerable advance, but the price of ice has not advanced a cent. There are a number of men in the business who are in very good circumstances, but you will find that they are all men well along in years, who made their money years ago, when profit was greater. Conditions since then have changed materially. The large customers had their ice boxes on the floors of their stores or places; now they are so high up that where in former years one man could do the work it takes two now, and in a great many cases more. This, of course, means a very considerable increase in cost of putting out ice, and labor in our business is one of the greatest problems that we have to deal with.

"The public, as a class, is very considerate. I do not know that it intends to be but I suppose it is through thoughtlessness. If the people would stop and think that they, as their neighbors, want a much larger quantity of ice on hot mornings in summer, particularly Saturday and Monday, and that for this reason it takes so much longer to deliver the ice, I think they would be reasonable and not feel abused at a little waiting.

"We are able to load on wagons only about one-half of the ice that the icehouse holds; in some places not over 40 per cent. Our teams starting out very early in the morning and not getting in hot weather until very late at night, make it a hard business to follow and handle. The ice man has plenty to do in the very hottest and the very coldest weather. On the whole, it is not a business offering untold inducements to men to go into it."—Boston Transcript.

DECLARATIONS OF LOVE.

Various Ways in Which Proposals Were Made in 100 Love Stories.

Some one with a weakness for statistics has waded through 100 standard love stories and tabulated the various ways in which lovers behave in popping the question. In 100 cases where the proposal was accepted is less than 67 gentlemen kissed the lady and began "all of a sudden." Eighty-one declared they could not live without her, while seventy-two held the girl's hand and thirty-six took her in their arms.

Twenty-six lovers sat down to pose the question, four fidgeted about their handkerchiefs—which three afterward required to wipe away tears of joy; three stood on one foot, and the same number "declined at the grass;" only four thought it necessary to go down on both knees, but twice as many knelt on one. In the two cases kissing took place. Only four kissed the girl on the cheek, but ten saluted the fair one's curly hair. Three kissed her eyes, two her hands, one the top of her head, one her nose (by mistake), and one her shawl.

The behavior of the women is equally interesting. Eighty-seven knew something was coming and sank into the gentleman's arms, sixty-one clutched their heads against his man bosom, while twelve preferred his shoulder. One sank back into a chair and no less than eleven clasped their arms around his neck. The eyes of seventy-two were full of love, seven had eyes moist and limp, and the optics of two were dry. Forty-eight wept aloud and six shed silent tears of joy.

Twenty-seven fumbled with their gloves, fans and flowers, twelve bared their faces in their hands and struggled not to be kissed. On the other hand, six girls kissed the man first. Nine rushed from the room to tell somebody and five giggled hysterically. Only three were pale and agitated

THE WASHINGTON BEE

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SOUTHERN BRUTALITY.

About two weeks ago the loyal and patriotic (?) rebels in North Carolina created a riot and threatened to destroy the Negroes in the state on account of an editorial that appeared in THE BEE and now it appears from that rebel sheet the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, that the distinguished Rev. W. J. White, editor of the Georgia Baptist was about to be lynched by what is known as the first blood of the town because he reproduced an editorial that appeared in The Bee some few weeks ago extolling the patriotism of the young Negro who shot and killed a white ruffian who had insulted him and his lady escort.

If the Augusta Daily Chronicle is telling the truth, the editor is no doubt as bad as the mob that was about to lynch Rev. Mr. White. The people of Augusta, the home of our distinguished Register of the Treasury, who always speaks well of the white people of Augusta, are a bad set.

The mob actually compelled Rev. White to sign a letter declaring that he didn't know anything about the article from The Bee that appeared in his paper. If the editor of The Bee were in Augusta, Ga., he would make those Georgia hay-seeds eat crow and would teach the editor of the Augusta Chronicle a lesson that he would not soon forget. There was one brave Negro present, but the white mob soon hustled him off with a broken head. Read what the Augusta Chronicle says:

Seldom has there ever been such excitement on the streets of Augusta—such indignation—as was occasioned yesterday by the publication of an outrageous and libelous article in the Georgia Baptist, a denominational paper which is owned and edited by Rev. W. J. White, colored, and published as the organ of the Negro Baptists of the state.

The article in question was accredited to THE BEE, a paper which is unknown in Augusta. It bore upon the unfortunate tragedy which occurred several Sundays ago. It is too contemptible a production, too vile to be reproduced in these columns. It is libelous in the extreme, without assemblage of the truth. It makes a hero and a martyr of Wilson, the Negro, and condemns the noble young man who was the victim of the bullet in terms which naturally aroused his friends to a high pitch of excitement.

The article was widely read. The Georgia Baptist was in great demand. Unable to procure copies of the paper some of the young men on Broad street struck off many type-written copies of the article and these were handed from friend to friend. In the clubs, on the streets, in the stores and offices the article was the topic of conversation, and the more it was discussed the more judgment became the friends of the noble man—the victim of an assassin's bullet—whose sacred memory was thus so ruthlessly desecrated by a Negro newspaper.

A MEETING CALLED.

As the day wore on word was passed around that there would be held an indignation meeting on the river front at 4 o'clock. Excitement began to run high. At ten minutes to 4 a Chronic reporter strolled around to the designated place of meeting—river front in rear of cotton compress—and found a group of perhaps half dozen men already gathered there. Others soon began to arrive in twos and fours and at the hour of 4 there were probably 75 or 100 men—young and old—present. There was an indication of suppressed excitement. The article was read aloud by one of the young men present and was greeted by jeers and expressions of indignation. Various plans of action were proposed. One young man suggested that the crowd should march in a body to the office, tar and feather the editor and give him a few hours to leave town. There were cries of "Right! Right!" as this proposition was heard. Others proposed a more conservative course. Finally it was thought best to organize the meeting and then resolve upon some course of action.

These Southern "cracker jacks" never had a lecture read to them before by a Negro editor. The editor of The Bee would say the same thing in Georgia that he would say in this city. Some one must teach these rebels of the South that the time has come for them to cease action.

killing Negroes and insulting their women.

Poor old man White had to retract and denounce the article that was clipped without his knowledge and consent.

WHITE'S RETRACTION.

"The infamous article that appeared in the Georgia Baptist on May 31st as a clipping from THE BEE, was inserted without the knowledge or approval of the editor of the paper, who here emphatically disclaims connection with its publication.

"I cannot sufficiently deplore the fact that this disgraceful article appeared as the expression of the opinion and sentiment of this paper. And further I depurate, repudiate and denounce the article and all the sentiments it contains, and further guarantee to the white people of Augusta that it is not the intention of the Georgia Baptist to offend by upholding any such dastardly acts as that referred to in the article in question. I further guarantee to the white citizens that no such offense will again occur in the columns of my paper. I respectfully ask the morning papers to publish this denial and promise to print it in large type in the Georgia Baptist.

WM. J. WHITE,
Publisher of the Georgia Baptist.

Augusta, Ga., June 2, 1900.

To The Sunday Chronicle:

Mr. Editor.—No man or woman in Augusta can regret more than I that a clipping from the Washington, D. C., BEE, making statements in reference to the recent killing and lynching in and near Augusta, found its way to the people of Augusta and elsewhere in the columns of the Georgia Baptist.

For the 20 years that I have published this paper I have striven to keep out of its columns anything that would engender ill feeling or race antagonism. During all these years I have given but little space to accounts of murders, lynchings or other demoralizing crimes. This policy has been pursued by me as a friend to all races and a promoter of good morals and friendship among all the people. My desire is that the pleasant relations existing between myself and all classes of Augusta's population may be continued. Among my most valuable friends and counsellors for years have been leading white citizens of Augusta and common sense would teach me not to willingly nor intentionally do anything to alienate this friendship. My hope is that I may be believed when I say in an article prepared by my white friends and which I voluntarily signed, that the pernicious article had not even been seen by me until this morning. I do not even know how the article got into the Georgia Baptist, and believe it was entirely accidental. I cannot believe that any of my staff would intentionally have put this piece in our paper. I am very respectfully,

WM. J. WHITE,
Editor Georgia Baptist.

The Negro who shot and killed this white man did it in self defense. It was the most brutal and cowardly killing of a Negro that has ever occurred in the South.

This mob of Augusta, Ga., is now endeavoring to hide its own villainy and show to the people of the North that the innocent Negro was to blame. The Negro has nothing to fear. He will work out his own solution, the mob of Augusta to the contrary notwithstanding.

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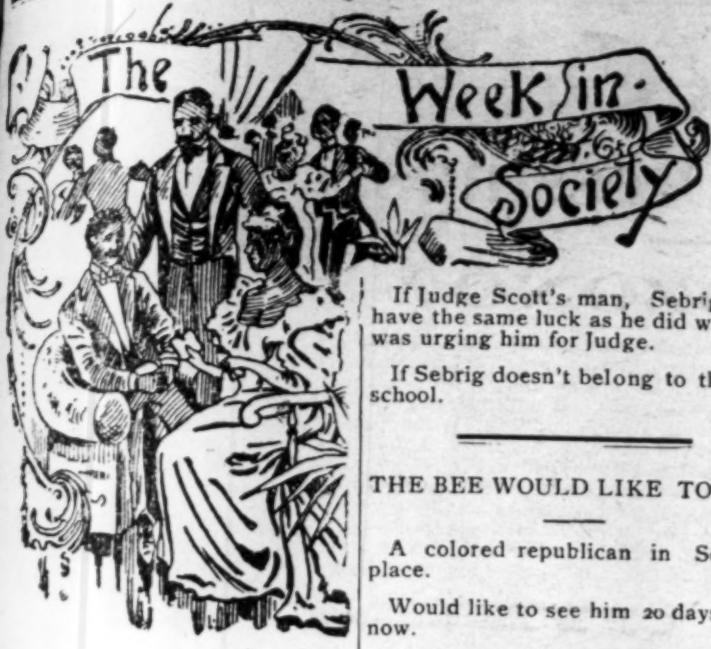
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THE WASHINGTON BEE.



If Judge Scott's man, Sebrig, will have the same luck as he did when he was urging him for Judge.

If Sebrig doesn't belong to the old school.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

A colored republican in Sebrig's place.

Would like to see him 20 days from now.

The Deputy Clerk of the Police Court Sebrig doesn't know it all.

A change in the Police Court.

IT IS RUMORED.

That a change in the Police Court will take place.

It will not be Potts, Pough, or the Harper Brothers.

Sebrig had no right to leave the office making a canvass for the Judge while the other clerks were hard at work.

He was off several days.

The Leaders, late published at Alexandria, Va., for 20 years by Magnus L. Robinson has been removed to this city, and is now known as *The National Leader*. It is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, 609 F St., n. w.

Editor Magnus L. Robinson is still at the helm. We welcome the National Leader to the Capital. More the merrier.

WANTED.

An intelligent, energetic man. A hustler to manage a Department in Sick Benefit Association work. A good position to the right man. Call 100 K Street n. w. 8 to 9 a.m. 4 to 5 p. m.

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24 BOTTLES ONLY \$1.25
ORDER A CASE OF
"CULMBACHER"

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- * * others that your friends
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- * * dark beer has the perfect
- * * purity — the delightful
- * * flavor — the age and
- * * strength—of our famous
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24 bottles — sent in unlettered wagons — only \$1.25. Also in QUART bottles — 12 for \$1.25. Write or phone.

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Colleges, each \$80. Pharmaceutic College, \$70.

All students must register before October 12, 1900.

For catalogue or further information apply to —

F. J. SHADD, M. D., Secretary,
906 R Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

The army bill calls for an appropriation of \$112,000,000. Of course we must keep abreast of the times, even in times of peace.

Business and Work.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, has been saying some very pointed things to the young men in the colleges about their chances in the professions relative to the opportunities of business life. He takes a gloomy view of the former, and advises young men to prepare for business callings. The ministry, law, teaching and professorships are today overcrowded, says President Harper. Of those engaged in these professions not half are profitably employed, a killing competition prevails in them all, reducing earnings to a minimum, and outside a great host of others is knocking on the gates for admission. On the other hand, he thinks business offers opportunities to all, and that the college man will find his knowledge an aid to more rapid advancement than he could ever hope for in the professions.

But another set of statistics say that 95 per cent of those engaged in business are doomed to failure likewise. The fact is the labor market appears to be crowded in all lines from the highest professions to the commonest toll. President Harper notes the struggle in the professions because they come more directly under his observation. But the merchant, the banker, the railroad superintendent and the speculator would say the same thing about their callings and probably point to the professions as more likely to furnish openings for profitable employment.

We are inclined to attribute this to the machine which has increased the productive capacity of man enormously, and far greater than his capacity to consume. And the pity of it is that instead of looking to the real remedy, our economists are preaching doctrines that increase the evil. Under present conditions the remedy for the lack of work is not to urge further curtailment of consumption on the part of the masses, but rather to favor measures and laws which shall allow them to be greater consumers.

The Oldest Man.

It is a favorite temperance argument that smoking and drinking tend to shorten life, but such an argument cannot apply in the case of Noah Raby, Middlesex County, New Jersey's famous "old man."

Raby has celebrated his one hundred and twenty-eighth birthday. He says he has smoked since he can remember, certainly 120 years, and has drunk whiskey whenever he could get it during almost as long a space of time. "Maybe it will shorten my life," he says, "but I really don't think it will." For over 30 years he has been an inmate of the Poorhouse. He is bent and twisted with age and rheumatism. He is toothless and sightless, but his other faculties are perfect, and his mind and memory are faultless. His head is large and finely shaped. It is crowned by a mass of white hair. A full beard covers nearly all of his face. He is very proud of his long hair and beard.

Raby is an inveterate smoker. He says that his mother used to tell of the first time he ever smoked. She had been blowing smoke rings to amuse him, and laid down her pipe for a moment. He at once seized it and was puffing away energetically when she returned. He was soundly spanked, but this did not break him, for he has smoked and chewed for the last hundred years. Up to the age of 90 years he was a heavy drinker. But all this proves nothing, any more than it does to find some centenarian who has always been temperate.

The Financial Centre.

Lisbon, Portugal, was formerly the financial centre of the world. At a later date Amsterdam assumed first place, which was held by that city for quite a while. Then London came in the front, and for a longer time than either of the other cities has controlled the money markets of the globe. This precedence is still held by the English metropolis, though there is a strong and growing belief that financial leadership will one of these years fall to the lot of New York. It should be remembered, however, that London is peculiarly situated and will relinquish the long-held prerogative of "running" the world with great reluctance, and only after a most determined struggle.

New York is forging ahead as never before, while London is also increasing enormously. In twenty-five years from now, however, Gotham will probably lead in wealth and population, as she does now in extravagance and corruption.

Gunpowder was not always as powerful an explosive as it is now. In the time of Cromwell, for instance, it was so weak that the pistolero was advised not to discharge his weapon until he could place the muzzle of the pistol close to the body of the enemy — under the cuirass, if possible — as then he would be sure not to waste his powder.

A Brockton shoe factory has made a pair of shoes in 29½ minutes, the leather passing through 116 pairs of hands in the operation. That is making shoes even faster than the average boy can wear them out.

The next Vermont legislature will probably appropriate money for a statue of Justin S. Morrill, to be placed in the state hall of the capitol at Washington.

The army bill calls for an appropriation of \$112,000,000. Of course we must keep abreast of the times, even in times of peace.

Vasabide Hides.

The Trustee of the British Commissio

Business and Work.

The Lord Mayor of London wears a badge of office worth £100,000.

The Deputy Mayor of London wears

a badge of office worth £100,000.

The Sheriff of London wears

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CRONJE AT ST. HELENA.

He is at Longwood, Napoleon's Old Home.

Cronje, the lion of South Africa, has arrived at St. Helena and occupies the prison of Napoleon, once the master of the world.

The French are loud in their sympathy for the gallant Cronje, and they are furious, almost beyond expression, that the British should put the rough old Boer farmer on a level with the great Napoleon.

To an impartial outsider the situation has some amusing features, but it will not decrease the accumulation of anti-British sentiment that is stored up in various parts of the world.

Sending Cronje and his men to St. Helena puts escape entirely out of the question, as the Boers have not even a ship to send after him. The island is 1,200 miles from the nearest African shore, about 2,000 miles from the Transvaal and many thousand miles from anywhere else.

Longwood is a long, low, rambling building. It was originally a barn of the East India Company. It was then converted into a residence and is really a comfortable country house. It is situated, however, in one of the dampest, coldest and most inaccessible parts of the island. It was for the last named quality that it was chosen as a residence for Napoleon.

The Emperor, who had been used to the dry and cheerful climate of France and Southern Europe, complained bitterly of the dampness of Longwood. He demanded one thousand weight of



firewood a month, whereupon Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor, remarked that he only used three hundred weight himself, and refused any more. There were long and angry discussions between Sir Hudson and Napoleon's suite on the subject of firewood.

Longwood can be watched all the time from Plantation House, the residence of the Governor, and commanded by guns from the same place.

It is not likely that Cronje will make the same complaint about cold and hardship as Napoleon, because he has been used to the rough, hard life of a farmer. What worries him about St. Helena is that it makes escape impossible, of which he had a pretty good chance at Cape Town.

Cronje will receive the same treatment from the British soldiers as Napoleon did, in order to make the strange chain of historical repetition complete. Napoleon was not allowed to go anywhere about the island without having a red-coated soldier follow him or the members of his suite without a special pass from the Governor. The officer in charge of the guard was instructed by the Governor to drop in "as if by accident" whenever Napoleon was seen conversing with a stranger outdoors and hear everything said. This treatment really killed Napoleon, for he refused to take exercise when subject to such spying, and this brought on the illness from which he died.

THE YOUNGEST SHRINER.

Not Yet Twenty-two Years Old, but is on the High Road of Masonry.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. John S. Curtis of Ludlow, Penn., claims to be the youngest Shriner and Thirty-second Degree Mason in the United States. This is equivalent to saying that he is the youngest Shriner in the world, the prerequisites of membership in the countries of Europe being such that no applicant for the order can pass through the councils of Masonry which are in anxiety with and recognized by the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in the brief space of time covered in conferring the degrees upon this applicant. Mr. Curtis is not yet 22 years of age. His application for Masonic membership was presented in May, 1899, when he became of age, and he was made a Thirty-second Degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite at Pittsburgh Consistory on Nov. 24 of the same year. On the 13th of December he was made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine at Zem Zem Temple, Erie, Penn. Zem Zem is the name of a famous Arabic well in Mecca. The Temple by this name has been organized nine years, and now has a membership of 598, claiming to have made the greatest gain of any Temple in the United States during the past five years. To the Imperial Council, which meets at Washington in May, Mr. Curtis has recently been named as a delegate.—Leslie's Weekly.

Napoleon Relic.

Among Napoleonic relics sold in London recently was a remnant of the flag made by the women of St. Helena which covered Napoleon's coffin when conveyed to the French warship Belle Poule for transportation to France. It has always been a favorite occupation of women who have any military connections to embroider these emblems and the flag now floating over Ladysmith was worked by Lady Roberts.

J. A. Babney,
Funeral Director

Hiring, Livery and Stable carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc. Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfaction guaranteed. Having purchased lot No. 1132 3rd st. n. w. and built a new brick structure with all modern improvements, my friends and the public are hereby notified, that I have moved from my old place of business 441 L. street, n. w., to my new and commodious structure, 1132 3rd St. n. w., where we are prepared to give better satisfaction.

Our Stables, In
Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

Our New Building,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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THE MOST RELIABLE DENTIST IN THE CITY.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION, OLD AND NEW STYLE PROCESS USED ONLY BY THIS FIRM.

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Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, as you invest in a

White Sewing Machine

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Foreign and Domestic Fruits & Produce

Stall 71 O street Market

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work or mind or body, drink or extract in
Malarial Regions,

will find Tutt's Pills the most genuine restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

OZONO!
King of Hair Dressings.

WHAT IS OZONO?

A preparation prepared solely and distinctly to improve the condition of the hair of the negro race. Not a worthless, offensive, obnoxious, greasy mass of injurious nostrums, but a delicately perfumed unguent, beautiful to look upon; made to adorn the lady, polish the gentleman, benefit youth, and gladden old age. OZONO straightens knotty, nappy, kinky, refractory hair. OZONO does this alone. No hot irons are necessary; no plastering down with grease. OZONO individually straightens, without any outside assistance. It will cause the hair to come back on bald spots. It will restore gray hair to its natural color. It will cause the hair to grow long and straight, soft and fine, and beautiful as an April morn. It will cure all itching, burning, running, humiliating Scalp Diseases, Dandruff, Tetter, Scurf, and Eczema. Itch cannot live after OZONO has been applied. It is as pure as the dew-drop, beautiful as the morn, and harmless as the rippling water in the babbling brook. Cleanliness is next to Godliness; filth is a curse. If your hair is short and harsh and kinky; if your scalp is covered with scurf and dandruff, or itch, or eczema, it is doubtless your fault alone. If your little ones' heads are a mass of crusty, scaly, flaky scurf, teeming with germs and microbes, that are invisible to the naked eye, but which are sapping the life from the hair and destroying it forever, and you allow this state to go on, it is a curse. It is your place to stop this—a duty you owe to yourself, to your child, to your Maker. OZONO is your remedy. OZONO will positively and permanently remove all the diseases, and straighten and beautify the hair, making it silky and glossy and black as the raven's wing. OZONO is King. The price is 50c. a box. It requires about four boxes to complete the treatment.

OUR GRAND OFFER.

Write to us at once, enclosing the small sum of ONE DOLLAR, and we will immediately forward to you four large boxes of OZONO. We will also send you one large bottle of ELECTRIC SKIN REFINER, which makes rough skin soft and brightens the blackest skin, making it several shades lighter. Now, there is much fraud practiced with face bleaches. Understand, we do not advertise this bleach to make one white. God alone can accomplish this, and it would be monstrous. Unpin your faith from frauds. We assert that our Refiner will soften rough skin and brighten black skin, but it can do no more. Take our advice; don't fool with any bleach that is advertised to make you white; it is more apt to poison you. We will also include one fancy jar of ELECTRICAL SKIN FOOD, which is a sure remedy for all Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Black Heads, Liver Spots, and all Skin Diseases. It will remove Wrinkles, Scars, Facial Blemishes, and will positively take out Small-Pox Pits. This is saying a great deal, but it is true. It makes the old look young and the young look younger. And, lastly, to prove our liberality, we will add a one-pint package of ANTI-ODOR. This remedy removes all smells and odors arising from the human body. Its uses are too numerous to mention. Full directions go with all goods. This grand aggregation is worth \$3.50. Send \$1.00, mention the name of this paper, and you will get the goods at once. We ship all orders same day goods are received.

We wish to state that we are a thoroughly reliable firm, having many thousand dollars in our business. We refer to the editor of this paper, or to any business house in Richmond. Our remedies and our business is founded on the altar of truth. Write your name and address plainly.

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JOHN CURTIN,

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PORTER AND ALE ON DRAFT

Ice Cold Maerzen Beer.

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THE AMERICAN SAVINGS INDUSTRIAL Co., offers a most excellent opportunity to persons who want money and are willing to work for it. This company has a plan which brings you

\$2.50 for 25 cents,
\$5.00 for 50 cents,
\$10.00 for \$1.00,
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It comprises no risk, chance, gift or me but a simple industrious plan. Do well to investigate the work of this company. It is a novel way of honest industry.

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Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN

THE WASHINGTON BEE.



THE LONLIEST WOMAN.

She's From Washington and Lives Among the Seals.

Without doubt the loneliest woman—that is to say, the one furthest removed from her kind—in all these United States of America, is Mrs. Clark of Washington, the wife of Major E. W. Clark, Government agent of the Pribilof or Seal Islands in the Bering Sea.

This group, composed of the two small islands of St. Paul and St. George, are the homes of nearly all the seals remaining in existence, and they are about 1,800 miles west of the entrance of Puget Sound, and about 200 miles northwest of the Aleutian Islands, beginning at Unalak Pass. St. George, which is the smaller of the two, being about 6 by 12 miles in extent, is 40 miles from St. Paul, and it has a population of about 100 Aleuts and four or five whites, consisting of Major Clark and his wife, a physician, and two or three clerks of the North American Commercial Company, which controls the seal business, and has stores and warehouses on both islands. The little village of St. George contains 25 or 50 houses, including the company's buildings, the agent's house and a Greek church.

There are no other houses on the islands, and Mrs. Clark is the only white woman. Her home is a small cottage of four rooms, very cozy and comfortable, with books and pictures, and a fine outlook over the sea. She does no cooking in her own home, as the Government officials take their meals at the company house near by. Mrs. Clark's nearest neighbor is the wife of the agent on St. Paul, who is less lonely because she has with her two small children, Mrs. Clark's children being grown and having their own homes in the States.

X. X. When one is deceived in a friend, then there is a heart broken. It is hard to deceive a sensible person though the best of us are deceived sometimes.

Victor:—You should not write a letter that the third cannot see it, then you would have no cause to be uneasy.

Alez.—The man may not be thorough educated; but what is the difference if he is a gentleman and is willing and able to take care of you. I am sure able to take care of myself. My family connections are first class. Women ought to work for these so-called educated men.

Tis sad to see a man or woman puff up with his own folly. The sweetest person is the one who is unconscious of his own good traits.

Inquier.—Iron will wear out in course of time, then why not the patience of people. After all there is such a thing as "patience ceasing to be a virtue."

Laura.—Yes, true friendship is worth a great deal as it is something not bought or sold but comes of its own accord.

Lizzie.—It is bad policy to talk too much. When some people have a misunderstanding, they tell all they know. It shows weakness on any one's part.

K. If the gentleman is a farmer, and such is your admiration, pay no attention to what others may say.

Model.—Next year will bring forth many marriages among the school-maids. Already the ladies are talking about going out, while others are hoping to come in.

Lenore.—A changeable person cannot be trusted. Such a person usually handles the truth carelessly.

Fanane.—I do not like to see a lady at the theatre, at night, alone. I see no impropriety in two ladies going out at night alone. In fact I rather like such an independent spirit. Some men seem to think that women can't "get anywhere" without them.

To say the least, I am dreadfully opposed to any lady buying tickets or giving a man chance to pay her own and his admission to a place of amusement. Matters not if they are to be married, this should be strictly prohibited. If a man is allowed to depend on a woman's resources before marriage, she will certainly have him to take care of after marriage.

One cannot be too careful of the company he keeps. One evil person can no more harm in one day than good can be done in two. Beware of a talkative man or woman, because they are full of danger.

We are about to jail, they try and see how many they can pull down with them.

Lottie.—Saunders and Stayman is the place to go to buy the latest music. Now that you are married you should be true to your marriage vows. A girl is a bride for one year.

E. Jealousy is not always a token of love. Some people won't do themselves and get angry because others do. The best way to keep a friend is to have plenty of admirers. Of course there are exceptions to this rule.

Patsy.—Don't wear your walking skirt so short as it is not becoming. Your make up doesn't warrant it.

Respect means one thing and honor means another. Blessed is the man or woman who has both.

Doing nothing is the hardest work for an industrious person.

Jessie.—Brown eyes mean tenderness.

D. A large nose is not handsome, but it indicates generosity.

Talk is cheap, it can be done, to order, especially when there is a pretty face to inspire.

This being a white season, most of the girls will be compelled to dress becomingly, as white can be worn by most everyone.

P. S. Watch the person who talks about himself, because he will be sure to talk about others.

It is not the proper thing for a lady to hold a man's hat and coat through church services. Men should be made to know that they have hands and a lap of their own.

THE LONLIEST WOMAN.

She's From Washington and Lives Among the Seals.

opening the door. The deputy, with one blow of his boot, shattered the lock. Then he and his men rolled out the barrels and the kegs and the demijohns. Aunt Charette, as they laid their hands on each article, screamed, "Ah, mon Dieu! Non! non! You've taken enough! Levee dat wan!—levee dat wan!"

But the officers were inexorable. They rolled everything out. They had to send for another sled. There were loads for two heavy teams. The last man to go out was the deputy with a jug, the last he could find. He had dug out the remotest corner. As he went through the kitchen his eyes fell on the jug on the shelf. He took it down and smelled of it.

"Ah, offeccaire! offeccaire!" she wailed, "dat be just a little sup of brandy for poor M'sieu Charette, dat poor man dat set dere. Don't tak' dat."

Uncle Charette, pulling at his pipe, only blinked an extra time or so.

"Ef yo' tak' dat, offeccaire, w'at da poor man do for hees dreenk to-morrow mornin'? Please leave dat. The officer could appreciate the situation. He left it.

Aunt Charette stood at the door until the teams disappeared in the dusk far down the street.

A rough inventory at the storehouse that evening indicated that Aunt Charette had \$700 worth of liquor in stock.

The officers left word that Aunt Charette must be at the office of the local trial justice the next forenoon at 9.

At 8 o'clock Uncle Charette eased her down out of the old-fashioned chaise onto the platform before the justice's office. It was a slow and tedious job, for Aunt Charette's avoirdupois is disposed in most unwieldy fashion. She was arrayed in her best black dress. Uncle Charette—this being a state occasion—had on his long-tailed black coat. The faces of both were perfectly expressionless. Evidently Aunt Charette had exhausted all her emotion the afternoon before.

They sat side by side in the justice's office mute, never moving, never even turning their heads while all the other cases of seizure were disposed of.

It had been a wholesale raid through the village. All the men and who had been raided owed money to Aunt Charette. All gave bonds to appear at the higher court. All went away.

"Well, Mrs. Charette," said the justice, "you are charged with single sale, with nuisance and keeping a tipping house. Have you any lawyer or any defense to put in?"

The surprise of all Uncle Charette who had been all these years the silent partner in this firm, was the one to speak.

"She have no lawyer," said he; "she have notins to say."

"Well, I shall have to impose fines amounting to about \$500 on her," said the justice. Aunt Charette gasped—that was all. Uncle Charette said nothing.

"You appeal, don't you?" asked the justice. "You know you can appeal and give bonds and then your wife won't have to go to jail. You will also have time to get money collected to pay the fine."

"We don't do nottins 'tall 'bout dat t'ing," said Uncle Charette doggedly.

"What, you don't mean to say that you are going to let your wife go down to jail?" cried the justice. "If she doesn't pay or give bonds she'll have to go to jail and await the sitting of the court. That is two months off."

Then she will have still more time to serve in carrying out her sentence. She is likely to stay there the most of a year. Aunt Charette had been a good wife to her, Uncle Charette. Your home place stands in your name. All you have to do is to sign her bonds and then she can stay here till court sits. And by that time you will have a chance to talk this thing over with your friends. I'll make out the bond."

"No," declared Uncle Charette. "Ef yo' want to tak' her down to jail she go. She all dressed up. She go any time."

Now, you and I and all the rest of us know that this isn't the way the prohibition statute usually operates—and it isn't the way the authorities like to have it operate. And then, too, here was an old woman, who had never been away from her home in all her life, who had grown-up children, who had knitted in that little kitchen there in the village of Fort Kent and had looked out through her little window at the passers until she had become one of the local landmarks. There wasn't a person in the village who wanted to see her go down to Houlton in that manner.

But there she was and Uncle Charette sat without looking at each other. Every one knew that Aunt Charette had money enough to pay the fine.

Uncle Charette's name on the bond would liberate her. Finally he said:

"She t'ink she batter go. She'll be all r-r-at. I'll kip house till she com' back. We've talk 'bout dat t'ing som', and we t'ink dat p'raps she batter go down dere."

Well, under those circumstances the law had to take its course. The old couple shook hands on the platform outside the door. The husband got into the crazy chaise and rode away behind the fuzzy old white horse. The deputy sheriff, after great effort, boosted Aunt Charette in over the side of his piano-box buggy and started on the sixty-mile drive to Caribou, there to take the train for Houlton.—Lewiston Journal.

Gambling in the Six Nations.

The Indians of the Six Nations will not play cards, for these were brought to this country by the white man, and would have evil for the Indian. They also look upon the violin as an instrument that has led white young people to harm and will not permit its music to be heard among them.

The gambling game played at these religious festivals is the peach-stone game. I have brought back several of them. The Indians lose all their stocism when indulging in this game.

One of the most impressive things about this game is the manner in which the opposing sides gather about and urge the plays, much as dice-throwers on a Louisiana dock would do. Pointing their two forefingers at the player say coaxingly: "O-han-dah, o-han-dah"—all black—or "Hun-de, hun-de"—all white. The opponents even more fiercely shout "Schaa-ab" and "Tek-i-ne-ta-wesh, tek-i-ne-ta-wesh"—two of a kind. This game may last for twenty-four hours, but the excitement never flags.—S. C. Simms in Chicago Tribune.

American Products.

Consul James Boyle, writing from Liverpool under the date of February 15, says there have recently been a number of communications and articles in the Liverpool papers drawing attention to the fact that American manufactures, particularly in specialties, had been accepted by English purchasers in preference to those of home production, the reason given being that the American goods were better made and handled than the home goods and were fully as cheap.

Of late, there has been a tendency on the part of English critics to claim that American manufactures were preferred simply because they were cheap, and it was often added they were "nasty" as well as cheap. The statements referred to at the commencement of this report refute this criticism, and American manufacturers can now find plenty of champions in England who base their support on the ground of actual superiority, both of workmanship and adaptability.

Heralding White Flags.

A flag of truce is usually heralded by a trumpet sounding to arrest enemy's attention. On permission to pass being given the party is blindfolded and led to the commander of the outposts.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

When springtime reigns the "season" wanes—

We weary are of footlong fads,
And put away the playhouse "ads."
Let young D'Artagnan fum and fight,
We shall go out into the night,
Lit by the everlasting stars.

Now east and west and north and south,

Out come the graceful steeds of steel,
A flight a flash—perhaps a crash—
And, lo! the world is all a-wheel.
Over the hills and far away

A million riders seem to ply.
Nature receives her friends to-day,
And few there are to pass her by.

A trumpet blare, a spangle flare,
A brazen burst of horns and drums—
Mad excitement everywhere—

And, lo!, the wondrous circus comes!
Oh, glittering adjunct of the spring,
Though every nation gives you praise

Your splendors do not seem to bring
The joy that thrilled our childish days!

Come out and walk, come out and run,
Come out and ride and scream and shout—

Come out and saunter in the sun.

If you do nothing else—come out.
There is a solace in the spring—
If you will walk in nature's way
She'll gladly show you everything,
And there will be no bill to pay!

AUNT CHARETTE.

They had raided Aunt Charette. In answer to repeated complaints from the respective element in Fort Kent the officers had come up there and had swooped down on the liquor dealers. And chief among the liquor dealers was Aunt Charette. In fact, she was the local wholesaler. She was thrifty, was Aunt Charette. She had credit. She could roll \$500 worth of "morsom," or white rum, at one time. The smaller dealers up and down the St. John from St. Francis to Frenchville found it more convenient to buy of her.

Gold beads and a black silk dress o' Sunday did Aunt Charette wear. Broad was she, with amplitude of waist and scarcity of lap. She sat all day long in her little sitting room and interrupted her knitting only long enough to answer calls at the door. Sometimes the caller would be a man from Connor with gray wool trousers and peaked cap. Another would be a Frenchville citizen with empty jugs under the seat of his narrow buckboard.

They told her whether they wanted morson or cherry rum or "wheeks" or alcohol. Then Aunt Charette went out in the little dark leanto shed and rattled the funnel and clinked the jugs, and at last came padding back with a broad smile between her big earrings.

And she always knew whether to give or refuse credit. All sorts of queer accounts had she—scattered all over the countryside.

Uncle Charette was a very silent partner in the firm. He used to tell the priest that he had tried and tried to induce Aunt Charette to give up the business of selling liquor. Still Uncle Charette had discovered years before that he would not have to go into the woods winters any more; that there was always spare change for him to buy his tobacco; that he was never asked to earn any money for the groceries. Twice a year Aunt Charette purchased new wool trousers of Canadian gray. As for his long-tailed coat, Uncle Charette seemed unable to wear that out for the reason that the most of the time he went about in his shirt sleeves.

And though Uncle Charette never went out into the dark leanto, still on a corner of the kitchen shelf stood a little earthen jug that Aunt Charette never allowed to be less than half full of brandy. She had to pour some into it from the keg every day. Uncle Charette declared that it helped his rheumatism.

When the officers came riding up to the door on a big sled drawn by two horses and ran in without knocking, Aunt Charette clung to the arms of her chair.

"Le bon Dieu! W'at ees eet?" she cried.

"Aunt Charette, you've been complained against," said the local deputy sheriff, "and we've got to take what stuff you've got on the premises. I suppose it's all in the leanto, as usual?"

When the discovery is made in prohibition Maine that there is liquor selling in a community the local deputy is usually well acquainted with the location of all the liquor deposits.

"Wat!" screamed Aunt Charette, but in sorrow, not in anger. "Wat! tak' ma leeto stock? Why, m'sieu, yo' can't do nottins lak dat. I geet me paimeen from dat man—w'at yo' call heem, de county attorney. Here—here—here it be," and with trembling hand she poked under the deputy's nose the receipt showing that she had paid a fine at the last term of court. She insisted that it was a permit to sell liquor. Aunt Charette believed that it was.

"I hain't got anything to do with that," said the deputy. "I've got a search warrant, and I'm ordered to search and seize."

"I t'ink she batter go. She'll be all r-r-at. I'll kip house till she com' back. We've talk 'bout dat t'ing som', and we t'ink dat p'raps she batter go down dere."

Well, under those circumstances the law had to take its course. The old couple shook hands on the platform outside the door. The husband got into the crazy chaise and rode away behind the fuzzy old white horse. The deputy sheriff, after great effort, boosted Aunt Charette in over the side of his piano-box buggy and started on the sixty-mile drive to Caribou, there to take the train for Houlton.

He ducked past and started for the leanto. Aunt Charette, her keys jangling, her hands upraised, her tongue flying like a shuttle, followed on his heels. Uncle Charette sat wholly silent in a corner. The only sign of emotion he displayed was to blink every thirty seconds. So absolutely impulsive was he that I, unseen, took his photograph in a twenty seconds' exposure and there wasn't a smooch on the leanto.

Aunt Charette.



In THE BEE

Jos. J. Kelley

732 SECOND ST., S.W.

COR. H STREET,

A Swiss Market.

Consul-General James T. Dubres, writing from St. Gall, Switzerland, dwells upon the marked advance American goods are making in Swiss markets. Four years ago the reader seldom found the subject of American exports treated in the columns of the Swiss press, but he now finds a quantity of very interesting reading upon the subject. One can now buy American watches in Berne, although Chaux-de-Fonds, the great Swiss watch centre, is not far from that city. One can buy American ham and bacon in Basel and elsewhere, and the Swiss cavalry horse will be found sleeping on American straw. But few well-regulated hardware stores exist in Switzerland which are unable to fill their show windows with the attractive looking and solidly made American hoes, spades, axes, saws, hammers, locks and the like. In the larger cities there are always shoe stores containing American shoes, which have a popular demand. American office desks have a good sale, and are the envy of all who are compelled to use the old flat-top article.

Everywhere are striking evidences of the increased export of American wares, and the prominence thus being gradually won has led to much newspaper discussion—a free advertisement of the increased popularity of United States goods.

The American watch case is having a field day in the "Land of Watches." So large is the importation of these cases into Switzerland that a general movement among the Swiss watchmakers is now taking place to prevent, or at least modify, the importation, if possible.

A committee of watchmakers has been formed to improve the present system of watchmaking so as to keep the good name of the Swiss watch intact in the foreign as well as the home markets, where American competition is being seriously felt. Prizes of considerable value are to be offered to those who succeed in making any improvements which may be of advantage to the export trade. As watchmaking is the industry in which the Swiss have made a great reputation in all countries, it is natural that they should be startled by successful competition from America.

The Paris Fair.

Reports of threatened extortion on the part of Parisians to be practiced on those who visit the exposition have been current. Full confirmation has been found. A hand-book and guide issued by the Cyclists' Touring Club of Great Britain, an organization corresponding to the League of American Wheelmen, gives exact information. Its list of Paris hotels gives two price lists—one the ordinary rates and the other the special rates which are to be charged when the exposition is opened. From this list it appears that a fair hotel whose ordinary rate is \$2.50 a day now expects \$4 a day, and another asks \$3.60 instead of \$2.40. The lowest rate given is \$3 a day for ordinary accommodations. The actual hotel rates are about 50 per cent in excess of the rates the hotel keepers have been wont to charge. These would indicate that a person can live in Paris during the exposition for about \$8 a day, allowing \$5 for his meals. Most of the Americans in Paris have advised their friends not to hurry to the exposition. If the hotel keepers fail to receive the rush of visitors they expect, the rates in hotels and restaurants will fall quickly. Delay in visiting the exposition is all the more advantageous inasmuch as a large proportion of the exhibits will not be in place for some weeks. At the World's Fair in Chicago it will be remembered that there was more to see in August than June, and it will be so in Paris.

The Queen's reception in Phoenix Park, Dublin, was as remarkable in its way as the state entry. The lines of children extended for miles along the road, eight and ten deep, and while awaiting her Majesty's arrival they alternately sang "God Save the Queen" and cheered, while huge baskets of buns and chocolates were distributed to them. The Queen was delighted with the ovation she received, which culminated when a bouquet, composed of lilies of the valley and violets in a basket of shamrocks, was presented to her. By special permission the scene was cinematographed.

The Market Street Railway Company of San Francisco has decided to give a special bonus for the faithful service of its employees. The men who have been with the company for five years receive 1 cent per hour, for ten years 2 cents, for fifteen years 3 cents, and for twenty years 4 cents per hour.

A strip of land one mile long, fourteen feet wide and twenty feet deep has been precipitated to the beach of the Suffolk (Eng.) coast. The Pakefield lighthouse is now only six feet from the edge of the cliff.

The League of German agriculturists has just held its general annual meeting in Berlin. The league numbers 206,000 members, an increase of 17,000 over the membership of the preceding year.

The earnings of one German line between Hamburg and New York in 1899 exceeded the earnings of the previous year by 4,000,000 marks.

Great Britain, on certain streets of large cities, drunken women are as numerous as intoxicated men.

Recollection is the only paradise from which a man can't be ejected.

DUNLIN & MARTIN CO

Hot Needables

Refrigerators,
Water Coolers, and
Ice Cream Freezers.

Not only needables—but absolute necessities. And as you must have them summer after summer—it certainly pays to buy the reliable, satisfactory, economical kinds that last a lifetime, and pay for themselves many times in the ice they save.

"Monroe" Refrigerators.

Are porcelain lined. White and bright. Clean and easily cleaned. Porcelain all in one piece. No cracks for food to lodge in and decay. Perfectly dry air circulation. Cantaloupe and onions may be kept in the upper compartment without affecting butter and milk in the lower. Wonderful ice savers.

"Eddy" Refrigerators.

Save enough ice and foot in a single summer to pay for themselves. The heat can't get in and the cold can't get out. The zinc lining and slate stone shelves make dampness an impossibility. More than 500,000 in use.

Water Coolers & Stands

METAL, WOODEN, and NICKEL-PLATED COOLERS porcelain lined. FANCY STONE COOLERS.

White Mountain

Ice cream freezers

Freeze cream and other delicacies in only 4 minutes. We have all sizes from 1 quart up.

15, 20 and 25 quarts with fly wheel only, and also with galvanized iron platform.

Dunlin and

Martin

Successors to M. W. Beveridge,
china, Glass, Silver &c.

1214 F Street &

1214 G Street.

AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

Great Developments Prophesied During the Next Twenty Years.

In twenty years' time, it is safe to prophesy, railway development in Africa will have made enormous strides, and the many important branch lines to connect with the Cape-to-Cairo trunk will have been constructed or be near completion. In the south the line from Johannesburg will have joined that at Bulawayo; Bulawayo, again, will be connected with a line running right across country to Walvisch Bay in German West Africa. In Central Africa the trunk line will connect with German and British lines running to the east coast; and it is only reasonable to suppose that by that time a line or lines through Belgian territory will connect or be in close touch with the Cape-to-Cairo route. And that the trunk line will be a paying concern there is no reason to doubt.

In the Rhodesian section already built the returns have advanced by leaps and bounds. The engineering difficulties of the Cape-to-Cairo line are considerable, but not insurmountable; so that, with Mr. Rhodes at the head to "push things along," there is every prospect of the scheme, vast as it is, being successfully accomplished.

Engineering Magazine.

Kitchener's Way.

Before Lord Roberts left Cape Town he called into his office a certain colonel and charged him with a certain mission. "Now," said the chief, "how soon can you put this through? I know you'll do the best you can." "Well," replied the colonel, "I'll try to do it in a fortnight." "Well," Lord Roberts replied, "I know you will do the best you can," and with a pleasant smile he dismissed the officer. Outside the door he met Lord Kitchener. "Well," said Kitchener, with business-like abruptness. "Oh," said the colonel, "I have just seen the chief, and he wants me to do so and so." "When are you going to get it through?" "Well," said the colonel, "I promised to try and do it in a fortnight." "Now, colonel," was Kitchener's retort, "if this is not done within a week we shall have to see about sending you home!" And done it was.

The government monopoly of the liquor business which Russia began to introduce in 1895 now extends to thirty-five districts. The profits last year amounted to 321,000,000 rubles.

The government monopoly of the liquor business which Russia began to introduce in 1895 now extends to thirty-five districts. The profits last year amounted to 321,000,000 rubles.

Recollection is the only paradise from which a man can't be ejected.

TIMES.

The Event of the Season,
THE ANNUAL CONCERT AND
DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
OF THEWashington High School
9th, 10th and 11th Divisions,
AT

ISRAEL C. M. E. CHURCH,

Corner 1st and B sts, (near the Capitol)

Friday, May 25, 1900, at 8 P. M.

Delightful Drama!
Beautiful D-Isarte Exercises!
Fine Quartette!
Grand Chorus!
Mandolin Quartette!
Competitive Drill!
High School Glee Club!

Tickets - 25c



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THE NEW STORE!All Kinds Of Meats, Vegetables
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The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the city.

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The best wines, imported brandies. Fine old whiskies always on hand. Good Havana cigars.

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THE FINEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Dinners, Lunches, etc. Ice Cream of all flavors, by the plate, pint, quart and gallon.

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CLINTON COTTAGE,
1820 Atlantic Ave.,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Under the management of Mr. E Murray, the experienced caterer of Washington, D. C., is now open for the season 1900.

The Cottage has been greatly improved and refitted with new carpets and additional furniture.

All first class help have been engaged for this season and the very best service will be afforded all guest who patronize the Clinton.

Clinton Cottage is splendidly located only two blocks from the ocean front.

The dining room has been newly fitted up and will be run separate from the cafe.

The cafe will be run on the European plan.

Board by the week, day, or by meals, also ice cream and confectionaries for sale.

For terms, please address

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600 3rd st. s. w.,
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Established, 1888

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381 Penn. Ave. n. w.

Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, stols, guns, mechanical tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Old gold and silver bought
Unredeemed pledges for sale

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Just around the cor. Opposite Kann's
320 8th Street North West.

Wines. Liquors

Cigars
Imported and Domestic.
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Cafe Upstairs
Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN MARKET.

LEONARD BOTHERS,
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Green and Smoked Sausage, to sell at the exceeding low figure of 8 1/4 per lb., so come early and you won't be left.

Best Elgin Butter, 30c per pound.
Pure Butchers' Lard, 7 1/4 per pound.
Fresh Liver at 6 1/2 Cents a pound.

A Full Line of Minced Meat,
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BEST BREADS IN TOWN.

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Sheet Music of all kinds at largest discounts.

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Seventh street.

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